

## Fahd decorates mediators

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd Monday awarded decorations to two Saudi Arabian peace envoys who helped to arrange the Lebanon ceasefire. Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, a nephew of the king and Saudi Arabia's ambassador-designate to Washington, received the Sash of King Abdullaziz Second Class, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Lebanese-born businessman Rafiq Hariri received a high-level. Hariri, whose wife is a sister of King Fahd's wife and who holds a Saudi passport, acted as a coordinator in the tortuous negotiations that led up to the ceasefire announced Sunday night.



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## PLO seeks better treatment of PoWs

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has urged treatment on equal footing for Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails after Israeli PLO prisoners have been granted the right to visits by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The Qatar News Agency quoted a PLO official in Damascus as saying that negotiations for war prisoners' exchange has been conducted under ICRC auspices, and that considerable steps have been achieved by ICRC for release of Palestinian prisoners. Any delay in such a release is a result of Israel's procrastination, and its persistent attempts at denying the presence of some Palestinian prisoners in its jail, the official said.

## Israel bans Nablus residents to cross to East Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have prohibited the Arab citizens of the occupied city of Nablus from departing to the East Bank as of Monday Sept. 26 until further notice, Radio Israel reported Monday. The radio said the curfew which was imposed on Balatah Camp in Jenin near Nablus two months ago has been lifted while ban on travel for youths below 40 years of age is still effective. The new measure is one in a series of Israeli repressive measures against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

## French contingent gets new general

PARIS (R) — A new general took command of France's 2,000-strong contingent in the Multinational Force in Lebanon Monday. The Defence Ministry said. The new commander, General Francois Cann, was one of the first French officers sent to head a United Nations Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon in 1978. He replaces General Jean-Claude Coulomb. Gen. Coulomb, who went to Beirut on June 1, will return to his command in the foreign legion.

## Assad pledges support to Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday pledged that Syria would continue efforts to consolidate national unity in Lebanon. Syrian television reported that Mr. Assad's pledge was made in a telephone conversation with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. official called Mr. Assad to congratulate him on the success of Syrian and Saudi Arabian efforts to call a ceasefire in Lebanon, according to the TV report.

## Kaddoumi meets Marchais

PARIS (R) — The chief foreign affairs spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Farouk Kaddoumi, held talks with French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais Monday during a brief stopover in Paris on his way to the United Nations General Assembly. A PLO spokesman in Paris was unable to disclose what the two men talked about but said there were no plans for Mr. Kaddoumi to meet French government officials.

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# All quiet on Lebanese front

BEIRUT (R) — A ceasefire billed as the first step towards reconciling Lebanon's warring factions took hold virtually everywhere in the battle areas Monday after weeks of strife during which hundreds of people died and tens of thousands were driven from their homes.

Hours after the truce came into effect at six a.m. (1400 GMT), Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan offered his resignation to President Amint Gemayel to pave the way for a government of national unity.

But Mr. Gemayel asked Mr. Wazzan and his cabinet of technocrats to stay on with full powers "until our new course becomes clear."

On Monday night state-run Beirut Radio reported some incidents, including the killing of a Lebanese army soldier by a sniper in the Kafra area, close to the strategic hilltop town of Souk Al Gharb.

Army positions also came under rifle and rocket-propelled grenade fire at Oab Shmoun, about seven kilometres along the ridge from Souk Al Gharb, the radio said. The army did not return the first time Tuesday, the sources said.

A senior U.S. official said in Beirut Monday that U.S. Marines may eventually establish a presence in areas beyond Beirut, including the Shouf mountains.

The official said it was possible the Marines would broaden their presence as the Lebanese army moved from the Beirut area to the mountains and districts south of the capital.

Mr. Wazzan, who has been sharply criticised both by Syria and at home for failing to push for Muslim rights, announced his offer to quit after a cabinet session at the Presidential Palace.

Political observers said Mr. Gemayel might be delaying a decision.

isition on accepting the resignation while he looked into the possibility of forming a government of national unity.

By late afternoon, the ceasefire appeared to be holding on all of Lebanon's battle fronts, and the Lebanese army reported only isolated incidents of sniper fire and attempts by gunmen to infiltrate towards its lines.

Some 900 people are estimated to have died in the fighting, which security forces and the warring factions said was marked by sectarian killings and furious artillery barrages on civilian areas.

No confirmed total is available due to the collapse of central authority in Lebanon and the difficulty of reaching the rugged Lebanese mountains where most of the fighting took place.

Relief agencies say 150,000 people fled their homes from the fighting, many of them to the relative safety of Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

The main focus of the fighting was in the outskirts of Beirut where the Lebanese army battled against repeated assaults from Syrian-backed, mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen.

News of the impending ceasefire Sunday night sparked a fierce final round of rocket and artillery exchanges which ended just before dawn. Only occasional shells were reported falling for a few minutes after the six a.m. deadline.

(Continued on page 3)

## Junblatt calls for cancellation of covenant

KUWAIT (R) — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt called in an interview published here Monday for the cancellation of the 1943 National Convention defining Lebanon's government structure.

He told the Arabic-language newspaper Al Ra'i Al Am a new formula should be drawn up giving no privileges to any community at the expense of another.

The covenant was an understanding between Lebanese leaders giving the presidency and army command to Maronite Christians, the premiership to a Sunni-Muslim and the post of parliament speaker to a Shi'ite Muslim.

## Arafat seeks to stop Syrian action

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has alerted Arab leaders to the position of 1,000 PLO troops in Lebanon surrounded by Syrians, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA said Monday.

Mr. Arafat is having intensive contacts with the heads of state of Arab countries including Saudi Arabia, Algeria and South Yemen, to stop the situation from deteriorating, it said.

The pro-Arafat troops were ordered by Syria to leave the positions they held in Lebanon's central Bekaa Valley following a clash with Syrian troops last Wednesday during which one Syrian soldier was killed, WAFA said.

Some 6,000 Fatah commandos are believed to be in the Bekaa, but many are loyal to Abu Musa and Abi Saleh, the pro-Syrian commanders who mutinied ag-

ainst Mr. Arafat's leadership last May.

Mr. Arafat was himself expelled from Syria and banned from Syrian-held parts of Lebanon in June after accusing Damascus of supporting the rebels.

WAFA said the decision to encircle the 1,000 pro-Arafat troops was one of the conditions for the ceasefire agreement just signed in Lebanon.

## Mubarak blames Israel for bloodshed in Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Monday that Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year was largely responsible for the outbreak of factional fighting.

He told an International Law conference shortly before leaving for Paris and Washington: "The bloody developments in Lebanon were a consequence of the Israeli

invasion (in June last year)."

"Violence breeds violence and occupation creates a vicious chain of destruction and blood letting. It changes disputes to bitter conflicts and blind hatred," he told the conference at its opening session.

The conference, attended by representatives from 26 countries, including the U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China,

under the slogan of "peace through law," will discuss human rights and other international legal issues.

Setting the keynote for his talk with French President Mitterrand and President Reagan, Mr. Mubarak said the conference must support the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people to have a homeland of their

own.

He said both the Palestinians and Israelis must co-exist peacefully through mutual respect and urged the conference to firmly express its views on Israel's settlements policy.

Egypt Monday welcomed the ceasefire in Lebanon and hoped it would be followed by other moves to restore peace there.

## Jordan, Thailand urge Israeli withdrawal

BANGKOK (Petra) — Jordan and Thailand have stressed the need for implementing United Nations resolutions providing for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and guarantee of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil.

In Monday's round of official talks between the Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Hussein and the Thai team headed by Prime Minister Prem Tin-sulanonda, the two parties expressed the urgency of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the ultimate necessity for warring factions in Lebanon to talk their differences for an agreement which should preserve Lebanon's integrity.

The two sides voiced concern over the threat posed, by the Iran-Iraq war, to Middle East and Gulf peace, and called on Iran to make way for a negotiated settlement and refrain from its previous negative attitude towards repeated assaults from Syrian-backed, mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen.

In this regard, Jordan and Thailand urged an end to hostilities by the two warring nations and settle their differences at the negotiating tables based on mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Jordanian and Thai sides reviewed the situation in Kampuchea, and agreed on the need for withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country to facilitate practice of self-determination by the Kampuchean people, and guarantee its freedom, sovereignty and independence.

The two sides agreed to strengthen bilateral relations and expressed readiness to exchange delegations for exploring fields of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed approval of extending the standing civil aviation agreement between the two countries to become of permanent status.

The Jordanian-Thai talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Jordan's ambassador to Thailand. On the Thai side, the talks were attended by the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, the ministers of interior and trade, and a number of senior Thai officials.

Later in the afternoon, the King laid a wreath on the memorial monument in the Thai capital, Bangkok, and in the evening Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor were the guests of honour in a dinner given by the Thai prime minister. The dinner was attended by members of the Jordanian delegation and senior Thai officials.

Public opinion appeared to favour the American side to deal with Israel's political, economic and military problems but politicians said there was little chance the exploratory talks would succeed.

An opinion poll by the independent Pori Institute published in Monday's Haaretz newspaper said 72 per cent of 1,200 adults sampled wanted a unity government. 18 per cent were undecided and the rest undecided.

Mr. Peres said he would demand a stop to most Jewish settlement in the West Bank and a quick end to Israel's military presence in Lebanon as conditions for joining a coalition.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a Labour member of parliament, said: "I see little chance (for the talks) but I believe we must for the country, for the people and the future of the Labour Party, explore even the slightest possibility."

Small leftist parties allied to Labour have said they are set against any ties with the Likud and are threatening to break the alliance if Labour joins the coalition.

The U.S. leader said any reduction in new American missiles scheduled for deployment in Western Europe later this year would more time to study the U.S. spe-

cific.

Mr. Reagan said the United States still insisted that both sides accept the same worldwide ceiling on their intermediate range arsenals but pledged that under his new proposals the full U.S. alignment would not be deployed in Europe.

He said the United States had also acceded to Moscow's request to limit bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

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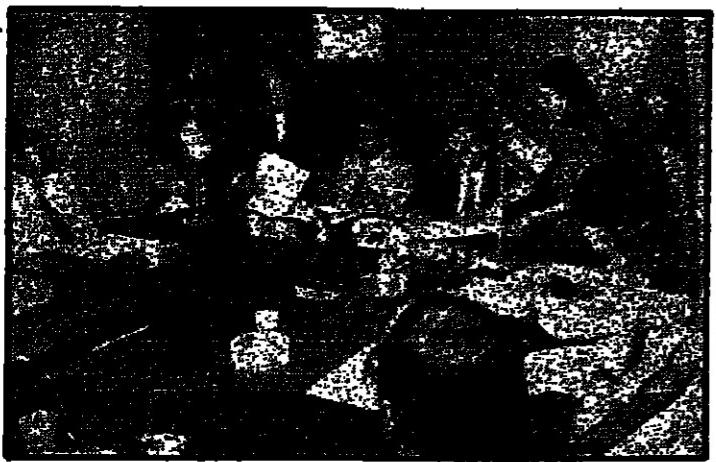
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Abdul Latif Arabiyat and Pyare Lal Samtoshi sign Monday an educational and cultural programme on behalf of the Indian and Jordanian governments respectively (Petra photo)

## Indo-Jordanian programme signed

AMMAN (J.T.) — An implementation programme for the Indo-Jordanian educational and cultural protocol, agreed upon in 1976, was signed at the Ministry of Education Monday.

The protocol aims to promote cooperation between the countries in the fields of education, culture, science and technology.

The programme includes the exchange of educational specialists so as to acquaint them with the respective educational systems especially at the school stage in the two countries. It also aims to increase direct contact between educational institutions, scientific re-

search centres and adult-education bodies.

The programme also provides for the organisation of cultural activities and exchanges especially in the fields of art, publications, exhibitions and the performance of arts.

The programme was signed by

Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat and the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Samtoshi.

Commenting on the event, Mr. Samtoshi said: "Although we are career diplomats, our artists and performers are the best ambassadors of our countries."

## Seminar debates physics papers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Petra School of Physics (PSP), which Monday held the second day of its conference at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, resumed its discussions of the research papers submitted to it by a number of the participants. The research concentrated on topics related to the optical properties and band structure of solids, and light scattering from surfaces.

Taking part in the five-day conference are physicists from Third World countries, the U.S., Sweden, Greece, Tunisia, Kuwait, Egypt, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Switzerland in addition to Jordan.

The meeting is the second annual school which meets in order to disseminate information about physics at the international level which is sponsored by both Jordanian universities, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, and is co-sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy. Delegates to the meeting will also discuss ways to activate and stimulate scientific research in

## Medicine seminar convenes

AMMAN (Petra) — An international seminar on basic drugs used in health care opened at the Amra Hotel Monday, with the participation of 11 Arab and foreign countries.

The seminar, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), will discuss topics relating to medicine essential for elementary health care, and medicines only available on prescription in order to draw up a new list of such drugs.

In his opening address to the seminar, Minister of Health Dr. Zubair Malhas pointed out that medicine has been and will remain a basic aspect of the health care and medical treatment process. Medicine has been immensely improved, and the last few years have witnessed immeasurable expansion and innovation in the medical world, Dr. Malhas said.

Dr. Malhas stressed the fruitfulness and significance of different countries exchanging views and experience on the use and storage of medicine.

Dr. Malhas praised the efforts of specialised committees in Jordan which follow-up and control medicines. He added that the work of these committees has helped a lot in reducing the number of the different kinds of drugs imported from 13,000 to 3,000 during the last few years.

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Jordan through the presentation by leading international physicists of carefully selected topics, and to enhance and create a wide forum in the Arab World for exchanging views on science.

Addressing the opening session on the first day of the conference Sunday was Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran who outlined the role of the PSP which, he said, is holding its second series of meetings to discuss ways of promoting the technical research projects.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majeed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed astonishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so how would you like it if a foundation had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

Dr. Kamal Dajani said that there should be plans for the future to encourage student to enrol in recognised universities.

Dr. Yahya Khureis said that the Minister of Health should evaluate the standard of the university by reference to the expertise of the individual institution's graduates, and that the JMA should have a say in the subject.

After a long debate it was agreed by the NCC members to change the amendment so that the Council of Higher Education, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the JMA, should be the ones to accept or refuse the university recognition and the amendment was then approved.

The amendment also included a clause saying that every physician, even those having specialised in one area of expertise, when licensed for the first time should work for at least two years in a job in the employment of the Ministry of Health or in the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services if assigned there. The new clause was also approved by the NCC.

The other JMA draft law required that the physician obtain his certificate from a recognised university provided that he has previously obtained a tawjih — government secondary school — certificate with a scientific spe-

cialisation or the equivalent of it. The recognition of the university can be approved or disapproved by a decision from the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

Commenting on this, NCC member Aida Al Mutlak said that the physicians who have already graduated having previously specialised in the literary section should not be effected by the new law.

The first one was the draft amendment relating to officer's service in the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF), while the other two relate to members of the Public Security Department and the other ranks in the JAF.

The council also referred two suggestions to the NCC Public Services Committee.

The first proposal was by NCC member Hikmat Taher regarding the preventive measures to be taken against the dangers of environmental pollution.

The NCC session, presided over by its Speaker Suleiman Arar, referred three draft amendments to the law from the government to the council's Legal Committee.

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## Any hope for Lebanon

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a ceasefire in the current season of fighting in Lebanon could be a harbinger of good things to come. The human need to assume the best suggests this; the recent history of Lebanon suggests otherwise. One has to hope that the parties to the fighting will take this opportunity to sit down together and work out a new basis for the political life of the country. But a new basis does not mean retreading the old flat tire of a formula that served for many years as the underpinning of the peculiar system of power-sharing in Lebanon that gave a disproportionate amount of power to rightwing and predominantly Maronite groups during a period when the demographic composition of Lebanon was moving in the opposite direction. It is slightly absurd in any case for a country to apportion political power and senior government posts on the basis of religion or tribal affiliation. But if this is the chosen path of the people of Lebanon, they owe it to themselves to make sure the apportionment of posts reflects true demographic realities.

The bothersome aspect of the current cease-fire is the manner in which Syria has dictated its terms for the national reconciliation conference that is supposed to follow hot on the heels of the cease-fire. It is ironic, to say the least, that Syria objected to Israel's dictation of terms on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, but it does not mind itself dictating terms to Lebanon on matters related to internal Lebanese affairs. We suspect that the logical and honest position is to oppose both the Israelis and the Syrians dictating terms to the Lebanese government and people.

Neither the fiction of Maronite supremacy in Lebanon nor the strong-armed tactics of Syrian influence will bring about the required national reconciliation that is the hope of all Lebanese, and of all the friends of Lebanon. The national reconciliation conference should make it clear that it wishes to work in the interest of all the Lebanese people, and not just one faction or religion or tribal militia, and certainly not in the interest of any neighbouring countries, whether to the east or south.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: No nation of slaves

SUNDAY NIGHT a ceasefire was announced in Damascus and Beirut to end the fighting in Lebanon. We sincerely wish that all parties in Lebanon will respect the ceasefire agreement and will work together to hold the expected national reconciliation conference to end the sufferings of the Lebanese people and to preserve the unity of the country.

The last three weeks have however underlined the fact that those who hatched the conspiracies against Lebanon acted so as to stir up trouble in that country. Those who were counting on Israeli support and were sure of their alliance with the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Lebanese people and their Arab identity have now realised that it was not easy at all to deprive Lebanon of its national identity and its Arab character. They have also realised that warplanes, guns and battleships and all other means of destruction capable of destroying every home in Lebanon cannot uproot the Lebanese people or separate them from the rest of the Arab Nation.

The ceasefire will usher in peace for Lebanon and will open the eyes of the Western powers to the fact that the Arabs are not to be regarded as a nation of slaves and that the Arabs can withstand the onslaughts of the superpower war machines. The Lebanese people have finally realised that they cannot dress their wounds or rebuild their destroyed nation by pursuing the lighting or by committing further massacres. They have reached the conclusion that only through cooperation among the various groups and national reconciliation can they achieve their objective of ensuring peace for their country.

#### Al Dustour: A welcome ceasefire

WE WELCOME the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon because it will open the way for national reconciliation and democratic government. The ceasefire agreement is not only a gain for the Lebanese people but also for the rest of the Arab Nation which has been painted as seeing its brothers killing one another and destroying their country. The Arabs will be happy when Lebanon returns to normal and is liberated from foreign rule and occupation. The Lebanese crisis has diverted the world's attention from the original issue, that of Palestine. Israel has been fueling the civil war to gain more time to consolidate its hold on southern Lebanon and to pursue its policies in the occupied Arab territories. Israel was the only party that benefited from the civil war and therefore it acted to prolong it as much as possible. In fact it was Israel which paved the way for the outbreak of hostilities among Lebanon's factions and withdrew its forces behind safe lines to watch and rejoice at the suffering.

It is premature to say that the ceasefire agreement will be respected by all factions but it is hoped that all parties to the conflict will realise that the agreement is a victory for all Lebanese and a return to reason and sensible action.

#### Sawi Al Shaab: Golden opportunity

LEBANON NOW has a golden opportunity for survival as well as a chance to escape the dangers of its enemies and their conspiracies. The Lebanese people are now invited to work for peace and to reconstruct their country and build a democratic rule that can guarantee the rights of all groups and factions. In an atmosphere of security and stability the Lebanese can rebuild their country, and, with good intentions and goodwill, they can overcome all their difficulties and problems.

When they implement the agreement and when they try to achieve reconciliation, the Lebanese must take into account the fact that the war had started because of the lack of equality of among its groups and factions. Therefore they must act towards achieving justice for all and completely eliminating any lingering ideas of hegemony that one or more of the parties might still be harbouring. The Lebanese must realise that their peace and stability cannot be achieved by the force of foreign nations, but through goodwill and cooperation among the opposing factions through a national reconciliation that would safeguard equal rights for all citizens.

# Soup and falafel, to go

By Rami G. Khouri

THE FOLLOWING transcript of a conversation in the Oval Office of the White House during the fighting in Lebanon last week came into my hands by means that should remain secret for now. I cannot totally vouch for the accuracy of the transcript, but then, who cares?

Reagan: OK, boys, what's the latest from the battlefield?

Clark: Well, Mr. President, it appears that our pre-emptive naval demobilisation para-strike counter-strategic multi-mode twin-pronged variable interface policy in Lebanon appears to have worked.

Reagan: Great. What the hell is he talking about, Ed?

Meese: What he means to say, Mr. President, is that our strategy of a coordinated stand by the democracies of the free world coupled with our confronting the Russians anywhere on earth has blunted the advance by Russian proxy forces in Lebanon, and it appears that we have a chance of allowing the legitimate government of Lebanon to assert

its sovereignty over the entire land of Lebanon.

Reagan: You mean our battleships beat the hell out of whoever it was who was firing at us from over the mountains?

Meese: Yes, Sir, we pounded them real hard, whoever they are. Maybe Lebanon can live in peace for a while.

Reagan: Is Lebanon near Israel?

Clark: Yes, Mr. President, it is north of Israel.

Reagan: Well, we have to make it clear to the people of the world that our commitment to the security of Israel's northern border is the top priority of this government. Is that clear?

Shultz: Yes, Mr. President, we have made this clear and you can be proud that American aid has allowed Israel to invade Lebanon and clear all the Palestinian forces away from the Lebanese territory along Israel's border. The Palestinians are now further north, and with their Lebanese and Syrian allies they are fig-

hting against the United States Marines.

Reagan: How about Soup To Go?

Shultz: Mr. President, you mean Souk Al Gharb.

Reagan: Yeah, that place that is of vital strategic importance to the freedom of the Western democracies. Who controls Soup To Go?

Shultz: Sir, I think Souk Al Gharb is in the hands of the Lebanese army, but there is still a considerable challenge from the Russian-supplied opposition groups in Lebanon.

Reagan: You mean the Blues?

Shultz: Mr. President, they are called the Druze, and they are a minority Muslim sect.

Reagan: What, you mean they are Muslim rebels? I thought we were supporting the Muslim rebels in Afghanistan?

Clark: Yes, Mr. President, but these Muslim rebels in Lebanon are armed and backed by the Russians, so they

are bad guys. Our Muslim rebels in Afghanistan are good guys, because they have American guns and support.

Reagan: Jesus Christ, fellas! Look at this cable I just got from our field commander in Lebanon. He says we should modify our public position and instead of saying that all of Soup To Go is of vital strategic importance to the free world and to American interests in the area, we should focus more precisely on key military positions within the battle area.

Shultz: So what should I tell the midday press conference when I leave this meeting?

Reagan: You should make it clear to the entire world, especially to all of the Soviet proxies in the Middle East, that the United States is going to take any measures that it deems necessary to assure the safety, territorial integrity and freedom of Abu Mazen's Falafel Shop on the road from Souk To Go westwards to Beirut.

Shultz: What?

Reagan: There are not very many times when an entire people and an entire civilisation, the Western civilisation in this case, have an opportunity to show the world that they are willing to stand up and fight for the principles they believe in. This is the meaning of our determination to put our foot down and take a stand at Abu Mazen's Falafel Shop.

Reagan: By the way, George, what's a falafel?

Shultz: That's a very complicated matter that we do not have time to explain to you in one session, Mr. President. It seems to me that it is much more important to look a bit beyond the immediate fighting on the ground and work on our overall approach to making peace in the Middle East.

Reagan: I thought we solved the Middle East problem last year? Didn't the Israeli prime minister personally telephone me and thank me for making the northern border of Israel safe from attacks by Russian

backed Palestinian terrorists?

Shultz: Yes, sir, he did, but it seems the Palestinians have moved elsewhere and will continue to make trouble unless they feel their demands for self-determination are satisfied.

Reagan: What's self-determination, Bill? Sounds like some Communist propaganda slogan, if you ask me.

Clark: I'll have to check that one out, sir, and get back to you in a few days. We never learned that in law school. By the way, here's the statement you asked about our total commitment to the struggle of the brave Muslim rebels of Afghanistan who are fighting against all odds, against a powerful and vicious superpower, and how we will do anything required of us to show our commitment to the right of all people in the world to determine their own future in freedom and peace and dignity. That's the American way, isn't it, Mr. President?

Reagan: You bet, Bill.

## Beware backfire of Third World economic crisis

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — The world is on the verge of a human catastrophe and political disaster. While attention is riveted on whether the debt crisis in the Third World will weaken or seriously harm the banking structure in the West, developing countries are being put through an economic wringer that is undoing the achievements of several decades.

Countries that achieved independence in the early 1960s and began modernisation in the early 1970s are now being demoralised. Investment projects lie idle, children are not being taught, disease is spreading, beggars are filling streets from which they have been absent for decades, people are looting food shops, and the middle class is being destroyed by bankruptcy and high interest rates.

Increasingly, the economic strains that Third World governments experience are proving too great for political structures. We seem to be entering a period like the 1930s, when economic distress triggered revolutions from Vietnam to Nicaragua. If the economic crisis is not solved we face political upheavals that can pose grave dangers.

But Philippines exiles in Washington have warned that continued US support for Mr. Marcos might, like its backing of the late Shah of Iran, lead to a torrent of anti-Americanism where Washington needs it least.

Perhaps we no longer fear the nexus between economic crisis and political change because in recent years the industrialised North has shown remarkable political stability in the face of economic window.

But Philippines exiles in Washington have warned that continued US support for Mr. Marcos might, like its backing of the late Shah of Iran, lead to a torrent of anti-Americanism where Washington needs it least.

This stability, however, may be a tribute to the safety net of the welfare state that even developed countries are finding very expensive to maintain. Most developing countries have no such net. They are faced with the anger of disadvantaged populations.

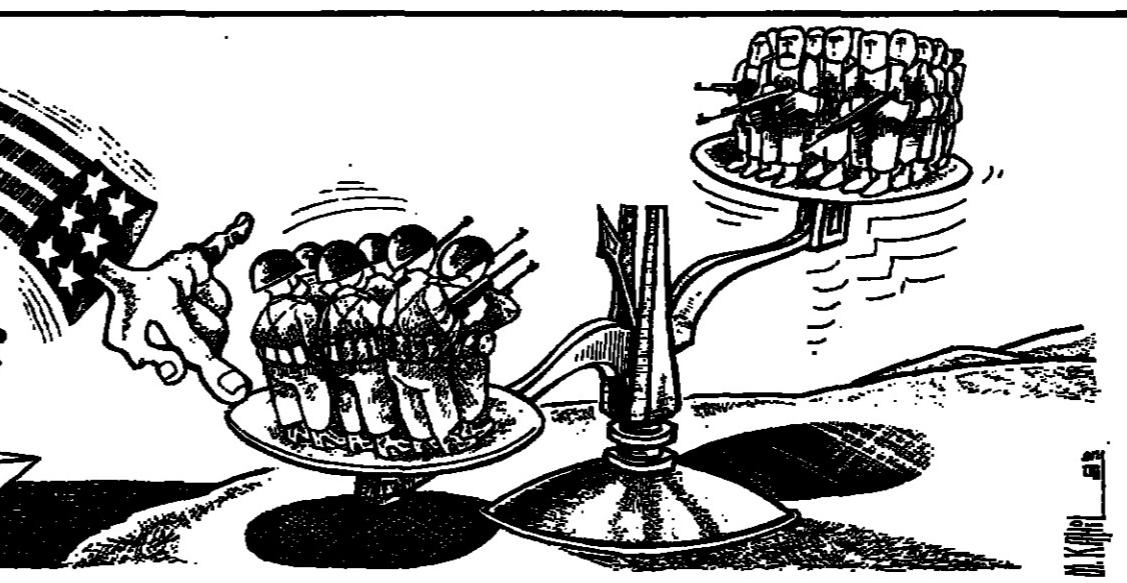
There is good reason why these populations should be angry. In the last 30 years, local governments, aid donors and international organisations have uprooted traditional ways of life and urged Third World people to pursue the path of "economic progress." Pushed by economic conditions from the farms and villages and lured into the cities as development economists emphasised industrialisation over agriculture, these people turned cities like Jakarta, Mexico City and Lagos into wretched megacities.

In only 30 years, for example, the population of the Lagos area has risen from 100,000 to 1.5 million, and by some estimates to three million. It is as if all the pain and misery that people in the West experienced in more than 100 years of movement from country to city were compressed into three decades.

After years of effort, Third World people were beginning to make the adjustment from one way of life to the other, only to be told now that mistakes were made, the future is no longer bright and they should return to a way of life they have abandoned. But the agricultural skills have been lost; the land has been taken; the family unit is no longer organised to sustain the previous existence.

"Cuts in public spending" is a euphemism for saying that health, education and welfare budgets are being slashed. (Countries everywhere are reluctant to cut defence budgets.) The IMF-imposed austerity measures that lead to improved balance-of-payments results today will lead to higher rates of infant mortality, illiteracy and malnutrition tomorrow.

The writer, who served as an assistant secretary of state in the Carter administration, and the editor of Foreign Policy magazine, contributed this article to the Washington Post.



## Reagan to visit Philippines regardless of apprehensions

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's visit to the Philippines in November has posed a dilemma for the U.S. administration, which wants to retain its bases on the strategic islands without appearing to interfere in domestic politics.

Mr. Reagan this week restated his intention to go ahead with the visit, despite last month's murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino who was shot within moments of arriving in Manila from exile in the United States.

A recent congressional hearing was warned that the visit could send a signal to President Ferdinand Marcos that he would have U.S. backing under any circumstances and that this would alienate Washington from his successors.

U.S. officials responded by saying that a refusal to go might be taken as a signal that Washington thought the Marcos government was culpable in Mr. Aquino's death and might add to instability in the Philippines.

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams told a House subcommittee the department rejected the idea of even delaying the visit because "postponement would be seen as cancellation" and that cancellation constituted "a really strong intervention in Philippine politics."

U.S. officials said a possible face-saving move might be to drop the Philippines stop from Mr. Reagan's Asian trip on security grounds, citing the street violence that has shaken Manila since the Aquino assassination.

A senior administration official told Reuters on Friday: "I suppose you could conceive of a situation where security considerations would cause a reassessment, but that's not happening now."

Nancy Reagan, the president's wife, was reported in U.S. newspapers to be arguing strongly against the Manila trip for reasons of safety, although she said through a spokesman she was not intervening in the decision.

Mr. Marcos initially said a decision to cancel Mr. Reagan's visit might jeopardise the U.S. bases, although this week he stated that Manila might be able to live with such a move if it were prompted by concern over safety.

He has repeatedly used the bases issue as leverage with Washington, although U.S. officials

point out that the Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base generate an estimated \$150 million to \$200 million a year for the Philippines.

A strong critic of the Marcos government, former Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, has said Mr. Marcos could not do without the economic boost from the bases and has urged Washington to "call his bluff" on the issue.

But U.S. officials have told reporters such a move would be highly unlikely because the loss of U.S. bases in Vietnam had increased the importance of those in the Philippines.

In U.S. Pacific strategy, these bases are priceless keystones protecting the gateway to the Indian Ocean and sealanes through which half the world's oil supplies pass.

In addition to the military issue,



## Jungle symbolism rules Kenyan vote

By Andrew Higgins

Reuters

NAKURU, Kenya — "Up with the elephant," shouted the parliamentary candidate in Swahili, undeterred by the crowd's steady chant of support for his chief rival in Monday's Kenyan general election.

Jabbing his flywhisk rhythmically in the air and pointing across the rich farmland dotted with mud huts towards Nairobi, the seat of power to the east, he promised the assembled voters better schools, paved roads and purer water.

Local development is the catchword in the general election, the first since this East African country became a one-party state in June last year.

Charged with ingenious symbolism, candidates' emblems are not only an aid for illiterate rural voters but provide colourful language of political debate in small towns and villages of Kenya's Rift Valley province.

"The elephant is strong but also peace-loving," candidate for Nakuru North, John Kamana, told an open-air rally, held on Sunday beneath the blazing sun in the dusty village of Lanet.

"What is more, its tusks can be sold to earn money for development," he said with a vigour and passion that seemed out of place in an election where all the candidates belong to the same party and adhere to the same manifesto.

"No, Kenya is on the move, you need a car to keep up, not a slow

elephant," shouted Mirugi Karuki whose symbol is a 1950s saloon car.

There are 21 candidates in the four constituencies of Nakuru district, an 80-kilometre stretch of rolling hills bounded by escarpments that slice across Kenya to form the Rift Valley.

In the single-chamber election, 158 National Assembly seats are at stake, including three that are uncontested. President Daniel arap Moi can nominate up to 12 additional members.

While all candidates must be approved by the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party, rivalry between them is fierce and few dare predict who will win.



# SPORTS



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan scored 3 out of 5 for Jordan.

## Hassan leads Jordanian polo team to victory

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

AJMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday led the Jordanian national polo team in their match against the visiting Pakistani team at the polo club in Zarka.

The Jordanian team beat the Pakistani team 5-4 after an exciting performance by both teams. Prince Hassan scored three of the five goals for the Jordanian team. The Jordanian team had also beaten the Pakistani team in a game held in Pakistan earlier this year.

Trophies and prizes were distributed to members of both teams at the end of the match which was attended by Their Highnesses Princess Sarvath and Princess Alia.

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## Roma receives timely boost to European Soccer Cup hopes

LONDON (R) — The news that the Olympic stadium in Rome will be the venue for the European Soccer Cup final on May 30 will be an added incentive for Italian Champions Roma to finish the job against Gothenburg in Sweden on Wednesday.

Roma carry what should be a winning 3-0 lead into the second leg of this first round tie and they must have high hopes of going all the way to the final where they could end Italy's 15-year wait to reclaim possession of the trophy on their own ground.

AC Milan are the last Italian name on the cup — they beat Ajax Amsterdam 4-1 in Madrid in 1969 — but on the evidence of their first-leg showing Roma are a genuine threat to the two favourites. Liverpool of England and West German holders Hamburg, who received a first round bye.

Brazilian World Cup stars Falcao and Toninho Cerezo are in sublime form and a 3-1 win over the Milan club on Sunday left Roma as the only first division club in Italy with a 100 per cent record after three league games.

Gothenburg, the 1982 UEFA Cup winners, may well end Roma's victorious run. They will not, however, beat them by four goals.

Liverpool, in contrast, have suffered three defeats this season — all at the hands of Manchester United — but Danish visitors Odense can disabuse themselves of the notion they can inflict similar damage on the 1977, 1978 and 1981 cup winners.

Colonel Hakworth, Military Attaché of the British Embassy in Jordan, told the Jordan Times that a British polo team will arrive in Amman on Oct. 14 to hold meetings with the Jordanian team. Colonel Hakworth said that there will be a public match between the two teams on Oct. 19 at the courts of the Royal Jordanian Polo Club in Zarka.

The Jordanian Polo Club was established in 1933 and is considered now one of the strongest international polo teams, thanks to the patronage and constant care of its President, Prince Hassan.

Ajax, winners from 1971-73, face the embarrassing prospect of making a first round exit for the second successive year.

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The next course starts on Monday Oct. 3. Registration from Sept. 21, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Spanish Cultural Centre, Queen Zein St., Jabal Amman (First Circle), close to the Spanish Embassy. (Phone 24049).

They travel to Olympiakos in Greece having been held to a goalless draw in the first leg and much will depend of the form of Jesper Olsen, mastermind behind their 8-2 annihilation of Johan Cruyff's Feyenoord eight days ago and outstanding for Denmark against England last Wednesday.

United, buoyed by a 2-1 away win over Cup-Winners Cup holders Aberdeen on Saturday, can look forward to 90 minutes of shooting practice against Spaniards, whom they beat 3-0 in Malta, while Grasshopper entertain Soviet Champions Dynamo Minsk.

The Swiss lost 1-0 in the first leg but could overturn that deficit on home soil. Two other Maltese clubs could reluctantly see their clubs way into the record books.

If Glasgow Rangers beat Valletta 14-0 in the Cup-Winners' Cup in Scotland — they won the first leg 8-0 — they will beat the goal-scoring record of 21 held jointly by Feyenoord and England's Chelsea.

But the record could go 24

hours earlier in the UEFA Cup when Inter Bratislava will be chasing 12 goals against Rabat in Czechoslovakia.

It is obviously not a vintage year for Maltese soccer.

Now will East Germany and Poland have much to celebrate in the Cup-Winners' Cup.

Polish third division club Gdansk face Italian giants Juventus — already seven goals in arrears — while Magdeburg will be 5-1 adrift when they kick off against Barcelona in Spain.

Holders Aberdeen will also advance with ease, although they were hard put to beat Akranes of Iceland 2-1 in the first leg away from home.

Anderlecht of Belgium, who won the UEFA Cup last season by beating former European Champions Benfica of Portugal, are another club who can look forward to a relaxing night. They beat Bryne of Norway 3-0 two weeks ago and will add to that tally on home soil.

Real Madrid, still the biggest name in Europe despite his mediocrity of recent years, meet Czechoslovakia's Sparta Prague in the Bernabeu stadium. Real trail 3-2 but should progress into the second round.

The 27-year-old Londoner, who battled back from two crushing defeats in his 28-fight career to land the title from Eleonora Mercedes of the Dominican Republic here in March, takes on Frank Cedeno of the Philippines.

And after working so hard to come back and win the championship when his career looked finished, it is improbable that Magri will relinquish it to the younger challenger in his first appearance as champion before his vociferous supporters.

## Lendl beats McEnroe, wins Transamerica Open

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 6-4 Sunday to win the \$265,000 Transamerica Open Tennis Championships.

The hard-hitting Czechoslovak jumped in with a second set comeback when his American rival appeared to lose his winning touch.

"I don't play well enough at the end and he got stronger," McEnroe told reporters afterwards.

It was Lendl's 65th win of the year against 13 losses. It added \$40,000 to his bank account, which had already been swollen by \$114,875 in prize money this year. McEnroe, as runner-up, received \$20,000.

Lendl, making his first appearance in the tournament, said:

"I will be back next year to defend my title."

McEnroe lost only three points on his three service games and when he broke Lendl's serve in the sixth game to go 4-2 up, he looked unbeatable.

McEnroe looked even more confident after the first game of the second set, when he broke Lendl's second service and cruised into a 2-0 lead.

But he ran into trouble in the fourth game. He was down 30-40 when he served what the linesman called a double fault. The fiery New Yorker objected claiming he had scored an ace but court officials stuck to their decision.

Both held serve from then, setting up the 6-6 tiebreaker. Lendl finally won 7-4 with a service return down the line past McEnroe's reach.

## Magri unlikely to surrender WBC crown

LONDON (R) — Charlie Magri will celebrate the pinnacle of his spectacular career on Tuesday when he climbs through the ropes at Wembley to defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight crown for the first time.

The 27-year-old Londoner, who battled back from two crushing defeats in his 28-fight career to land the title from Eleonora Mercedes of the Dominican Republic here in March, takes on Frank Cedeno of the Philippines.

And after working so hard to

come back and win the championship when his career looked finished, it is improbable that Magri will relinquish it to the younger challenger in his first appearance as champion before his vociferous supporters.

Cedeno is unlikely to cause Magri many problems despite having won 31 of his 39 professional fights. The 63-metre southpaw is not ranked in the WBC's top 10 although he is listed ninth in the super flyweight division.

But Magri is taking no chances and has studied the 25-year-old Cedeno very closely.

Cedeno, making his first trip outside Asia, has had an unorthodox preparation for a big fight. Since arriving in Britain he has sparred only once — and that for the benefit of reporters — preferring to work out with punchbag and speedball.

Against a fast and highly-charged Magri, that could prove a costly error.

Magri is confident he can dismiss Cedeno inside the distance before the WBC force him to defend against number one ranked contender Gabriel Bernal of Mexico in November.

Being champion, Magri claims, has taken the pressure off and changed his approach. "I don't have to worry about getting to the top," he said. "I used to worry if a fight was still in progress after the early rounds. Then I'd lose concentration and become discouraged."

"But now I know I'm the best and will never make that kind of mistake again."

And Magri promised: "Tomorrow I'm going to ride my time... then knock his block off."

## Fairbank beats Jordan in Richmond tennis

RICHMOND, Virginia (R) — Fifth-seeded Barbara Fairbank of South Africa beat second-seeded Kathy Jordan of the United States 6-4, 5-7, 6-4 Sunday to win a \$150,000 women's international tennis tournament.

Fairbank, 22, ousted top-seeded Barbara Potter of the U.S. by the same scores in the semi-finals on Saturday night. It was her six-year career and the biggest payday — \$30,000 — of her life.

Jordan, who was the runner-up in the tournament four years ago, collected \$15,000.

Fairbank took a 4-1 lead in the opening set, then Jordan came back to tie it at four-all. But the 23-year-old American failed to win a point on her serve in the ninth game and Fairbank quickly

took advantage of the service break to wrap up the set.

In the second set, Fairbank was up a service break at 4-2 when Jordan won three games to move ahead 5-4. The set seemed headed for a tie-breaker until Fairbank got into trouble in the 12th game.

She fell behind love-40, and could not recover. Jordan won with a cross-court passing shot.

Jordan, who is ranked 15th in the world, beat Fairbank's 34th, jumped to a 4-1 lead in the final set with a service break in the fourth game. But Fairbank bounded back and won the last five games and the match.

"I was very surprised (to come back in the third set)," said Fairbank. "I was beginning to get down on myself. Here we go..."

## Prost, Piquet to decide title in South Africa

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — The destiny of the world drivers' title remains in the balance until the last race of the Grand Prix season.

A one-two finish by Brazilian Nelson Piquet and Frenchman Alain Prost in the battle for supremacy at the European Grand Prix here on Sunday meant the pair must renew their rivalry in South Africa on October 15.

Rarely has the championship gone the distance. Only two points separate title leader Prost from Piquet, who badly wants to become the first driver to claim a second crown since Austrian Niki Lauda in 1975 and 1977. Piquet took the honours for the first time

two years ago.

Should Prost retain his slender advantages in the rarefied atmosphere of Kyalami — he won there in his Renault last year — he will become the first Frenchman to take the championship since the series began in 1951.

His compatriot Rene Arnoux also has an outside chance of victory, despite finishing a lap behind in his Ferrari Sunday. But Arnoux must win while the two leading challengers fail to show.

Prost and Piquet have won half the 14 races already decided this season, but the Frenchman has led the championship since the Belgian Grand Prix in May.

## Hinault to stay in France

CANNES, France (R) — Bernard Hinault said Monday that he would be riding for a new French-based team next season, ending speculation that he would be moving to Italy.

Hinault, four times winner of the Tour de France and a former World Champion, has been out for most of the season with a knee injury which eventually needed surgery.

This year Hinault told French television there was a 75 per cent chance he would ride for an Italian team. But on Monday he said he would be part of a new team set up by French industrialist Bernard Tapie.

Hinault told a television sports programme that full details would be announced on Tuesday but said he had selected his team-mates and for the first time in French cycling he, as lead rider, would also act in a managerial and training role.

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The next course starts on Monday Oct. 3. Registration from Sept. 21, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Spanish Cultural Centre, Queen Zein St., Jabal Amman (First Circle), close to the Spanish Embassy. (Phone 24049).

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Jordanian

Jordantimes

## Turkiye Is Bankasi to run Isci Kredi

ISTANBUL (R) — The Turkish finance ministry has ordered the takeover of a small bank in a further fallout from the collapse last year of Turkey's leading brokerage house, Bunker Castelli.

The ministry ordered one of the country's largest banks, Turkiye Is Bankasi, to take over and guarantee the deposits of the ailing Isci Kredi Bankasi as an interim measure, Isci Kredi officials said.

A new Turkish banking law, which went into effect in July, empowered the finance ministry to bring banks in difficulty under its own control or to order a take-over by other banks.

Turkiye Is Bankasi, 80 per cent state-owned, would prepare a report within two weeks on the future of Isci Kredi, whose board had been dissolved, the officials said.

Action recommended in the report would have to be ratified by the finance ministry before implementation.

Isci Kredi, which reported a gross profit of two million lira (\$8,000) in 1982, into severe financial distress following the crash of Bunker Castelli, through which it had sold over three billion lira (\$12 million) of certificates of deposit.

The bank is the latest of a series of banks and brokers which have collapsed following the Bunker Castelli crash in July last year.

## S. Africa pressed to repay IMF loan

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Discreet pressure is being put on South Africa to repay \$860 million it borrowed from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Central Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock said in a radio interview broadcast Sunday.

Mr. De Kock, who is in Washington for an IMF meeting, told the state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation the pressure followed an IMF announcement last week that it was halting negotiations on new loans because of financial problems.

The radio said South Africa was being asked to repay the money because it was regarded as an industrialized country which could borrow on commercial markets, although this would be more expensive than IMF credits.

The IMF granted South Africa a credit of \$1.07 billion last year despite opposition from the United Nations General Assembly over South Africa's apartheid policies.

But South Africa only drew \$860 million and has already said it plans to repay some of the money early because of an improvement in the country's balance of payments.

## Offshore banks' assets in Bahrain fall sharply

BAHRAIN (R) — The assets of offshore banks in Bahrain fell to \$55.54 billion in July, the lowest level since February 1982, figures from the Bahrain Monetary Agency show.

The July level compares with \$56.47 billion in June and a peak of \$61.14 billion in August last year.

The dollar's share of the assets fell to \$40.81 billion in July from \$41.91 billion in June, while in the same period the share of regional currencies rose to \$10.42 billion from \$10.03 billion.

On the liabilities side, the share of the U.S. currency slipped to \$36.85 billion in July from \$37.95 billion in June, while that of regional currencies rose to \$14.67 billion from \$14.38 billion.

The figures showed a further fall in interbank funds.

Interbank assets held with banks outside Bahrain fell to \$26.76 billion in July from \$27.67 billion in June.

Offshore bank liabilities to banks outside Bahrain also fell to \$28.20 billion from \$29.27 billion.

A geographical breakdown showed a marked drop in offshore bank assets held in Western Europe, which fell to \$14.38 billion from \$15.82 billion in June.

Assets held in North America rose slightly to \$1.78 billion from \$1.54 billion in June and those held in Arab countries fell slightly to \$26.11 billion from \$26.26 billion.

Forward currency purchases fell to \$17.61 billion in July from \$18.80 billion in June.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## Arab officials start meeting on labour

BAGHDAD (R) — The Arab Labour Organisation opened its annual meeting here Sunday night to discuss vocational training, health and safety and the organisation's budget.

The three-day session, chaired by United Arab Emirates (UAE) Labour Minister Ahmad Atiq Al Jumeiri, will also discuss reports by the Arab Economic Unity Council and the World Confederation of Labour on conditions for workers in the Arab World.

The meeting is attended by government representatives from Iraq, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Jordan and Somalia and trade union and chamber of commerce officials from around the Middle East and North Africa.

## Recovery in Britain could slow in 1984

LONDON (R) — Britain's economy will continue to recover slowly at least into 1984, but growth could slow down then, Britain's employers predicted Monday.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said in its latest survey of industrial trends that more companies predicted a rise in output than a fall over the next four months.

"This shows the recovery continuing, albeit slowly and from a low base, at least into 1984," CBI Director General Terence Beckett said.

He called for an early cut in interest rates to head off any slowdown.

The CBI survey of 1,840 companies showed export orders had increased since August but remained below May and June levels.

## IMF committee agrees to cut on loans to needy countries

WASHINGTON (R) — A key policy-making committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monday reached agreement on a controversial plan to limit access to the lending agency's dwindling resources.

The decision, disclosed by ministers after a meeting that started Sunday and lasted into the early hours Monday, resolved one of the thorniest questions for the IMF and World Bank ahead of this week's joint annual meeting.

The agreement to cut back on IMF loans was considered a victory for the United States which had been pressing the agency to curtail its loans to countries with grave financial problems to conserve its resources.

The interim committee represents all 146 member countries of the IMF, from the most desperately poor of sub-Saharan Africa to the wealthy industrial states.

At one point, it appeared the hard-fought accord might unravel as three developing countries, China, India and Zimbabwe, strongly protested against the com-

mittee decision.

Conference sources said they did not press their case and the compromise, offered by Britain, finally prevailed.

The United States had argued that cutbacks were needed because of the unprecedented number of countries that have approached the IMF for help.

Technically, the agreement would allow countries to borrow 102 per cent of the funds they commit to the IMF, their so-called quotas, down from the current 150 per cent.

An exception would be made for countries with severe hardships which could borrow 125 per cent of their quotas.

Essentially, the decision would sharply cut back the amount of lending the fund does to help relieve balance of payments problems.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Reagan had earlier warned the committee that the fund's future was threatened unless it reduced its loan activities because too many countries had taken out

long-term loans from the fund.

The fund says it needs an extra \$40 billion to help countries to overcome cash shortages due to economic setbacks.

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long-term loans from the fund.

His optimism was buttressed by a new IMF prediction that the industrial economies would grow two per cent this year and 3.5 per cent in 1984, a forecast also made by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development in a presentation to the committee.

But West European nations disagreed sharply with Mr. Reagan and expressed fears that the recovery was short-lived.

The developing nations, which have amassed as much as \$700 billion in foreign debts and are still mired in recession, fear the upturn will never reach them at all.

IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere summoned top commercial bankers and central bank governors to an emergency meeting Monday to discuss an urgently needed loan package to Brazil.

The country, with \$90 billion in foreign debts, is meeting stiff resistance to its request for a credit package of \$11 billion to overcome a severe cash shortage in coming months.

## Brazil's austerity policies meet increasing dissent

SAO PAULO (R) — The Brazilian government's austerity policies tied to a debt financing accord recently reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are meeting growing opposition at home right across the political spectrum.

Industrialists reacted last week to the government's economic programme for the next 15 months, including stiff targets for inflation and public spending, by warning that it could turn recession into depression and bring more job losses.

Union leaders have called for strike next month to protest at high unemployment and wage cuts.

This is the unsettled domestic

background to Monday's emergency meeting of commercial and central bank representatives in Washington called by the IMF to discuss urgent new loans for Brazil, which has met resistance to its request for about \$11 billion to cover its cash needs until the end of 1984.

Brazil arranged a \$4.9 billion loan earlier this year with the IMF and \$4.4 billion from banks, but the money was halted in May after it failed to meet IMF economic targets.

The country has now reached a new accord which should be approved by the IMF board next month, but is some \$2.5 billion in arrears to its lenders.

The influential Roman Catholic

Church has been strongly critical of the military-led government's economic line, and Sunday 50,000 people packed Sao Paulo's main square for a special mass called by church leaders to protest.

The banner-waving crowd cheered calls from the city bishops for more jobs and fairer wages.

The generally progressive Roman Catholic Church in Brazil has often voiced its concern at rising unemployment, but church sources said the peaceful mass was the largest and most overt protest by the clergy since a 1964

strike by the clergy since a 1964

opposition deputies linked arms and sang the national anthem in triumph at the vote, which parliamentary sources said was the first rebuff for a presidential decree dealt out by congress since the 1964 military coup.

The government says decree 2,045, which is to be voted on in October, or some equivalent leg-

islation, is vital to its agreement with the IMF.

This is expected to lead to the release of some \$3 billion of statutorily loaned funds from the fund and commercial banks once it is accepted by the IMF directors.

But church and union leaders point out that inflation has continued to surge ahead despite existing controls on wages and that by limiting salary increases further the government will be precipitating a retraction in domestic demand.

Many of Sao Paulo's leading industrialists say the conditions of the agreement with the IMF are simply not attainable and the attempt to meet the targets will probably push the country even deeper into economic crisis.

They said the tight control on the money supply and the containing of imports to \$16 billion, just to contain unemployment,

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed as the market drifted easier from its firm start amid some disappointment at the level of demand for the new B.P. shares, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.4 at 706.5 after 710.4 at 1000.

Striking price on the 130 miln B.P. shares, offered by tender on Friday, was set at 435p. The new shares opened at 213p part paid, a 12p premium, and firms to 220p before demand slackened and the price fell to 210. Other leaders eased in sympathy and trade was quiet, dealers said.

Government bonds were firm on Friday's U.S. money supply data, although they ended below the highs. Golds and U.S. shares firmed.

Gains and losses among leading equities were about evenly split at the close. Fully paid B.P. shares ended 4p up at 440 after a high of 446, ICI was down 2p at 528 and Bowater fell 5p to 201 in largely featureless business.

Hong Kong shares were firmer, but ended off the highs, with Hutchison up 4p at 85½ after 87½.

Long dated bonds were off the highs as the Bank of England again held its bill dealing rates unchanged, with longs up by around ½ point. The bank announced a new £1 billion 9¾ pct treasury convertible stock 1988, for tender on Thursday.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5032/42	U.S. dollars	53 Seed of golf
One U.S. dollar	1.2312/15	Canadian dollars	25 Pacific
	2.6425/35	West German marks	36 Russian
	2.9555/65	Dutch guilders	37 symbols
	2.1428/38	Swiss francs	38 "Le du
	53.45/49	Belgian francs	39 Printstamps"
	8.0070/0100	French francs	40
	1601.50/1602.50	Italian lire	41
	238.30/40	Japanese yen	42
	7.8350/8400	Swedish crowns	43
	7.3650/3700	Norwegian crowns	44
	9.5120/70	Danish crowns	45
One ounce of gold	416.25/416.75	U.S. dollars	46

## HOROSCOPE not received

### THE Daily Crossword

By Alfie Micali

ACROSS	29 Carte du jour	53 Seed of golf	24 Kind of rock
1 Stole	30 Nile	56 Russian	25 Pacific
5 Zeno	31 serpent	57 symbols	36 "Le du
follower	33 Saharan	58 Printstamps"	37
10 Tarantula	34 Drawing room	59	38
of football	35 Audit man	60	39
14 Candy stripper	36 Turkish	61 Red as	40
15 Yo-Yo Ma's instrument	37 symbols	62 Nothing in	41
20 Pianist	40 Fabled bird	63 Count (on)	42
21 Drug plant	41 Friendliness	64 Star plow pioneer	43
22 Gateway	42 Misplace	65 Start of a fairy tale	44
23 Barber's millet	43 Kid's mom	66 Moenchauern	45
24 Float	45 Amulets	67 Ai of gangland	46
26 Worked on floors	47 Table d--		

# WORLD

Senate lets off steam on James Watt

**WASHINGTON (R)** — A leading Senate Republican has called Interior Secretary James Watt an insulting embarrassment to the U.S. and predicted he would be out of office within the week.

Mr. Watt, whose environmental policies and outspoken conservative views have been a source of controversy from the day he joined the administration, caused a new row last week when he described a committee he appointed to review coal leasing policies as consisting of "a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

Although Mr. Watt has since apologized for the remarks, 10 Republican senators have demanded his resignation. A Senate measure urging him to leave could come up for a vote later this week.

Sen. Robert Packwood, a liberal Republican from Oregon who has often criticized Mr. Watt and president Reagan on environmental issues, said in a television interview the interior secretary's comments reflected a lack of sensitivity and were offensive to America.

## Manila security forces await further trouble

**MANILA (R)** — Police and troops, ordered by President Ferdinand Marcos to meet force with force, Monday manned checkpoints at strategic locations in Manila where opposition groups threatened to continue anti-government street demonstrations.

Opposition and student leaders said that they would carry on their protests despite the Philippine government's tough new policy, but declined to give details of their plans.

The government has banned all unauthorized public rallies and Mr. Marcos told his security forces to abandon their policy of "maximum tolerance" in dealing with violent crowds.

His orders followed last week's bloody riots in which 10 people were killed and more than 150 injured during protests demanding his resignation and the cancellation of President Reagan's planned visit in November.

Mr. Marcos, saying that the riots were inspired by communists, claimed that their outlawed National Peoples Army

presidential authority and power. He said that despite the violent demonstrations in Manila the rest of the country remained calm and peaceful.

The anti-government demonstrations were triggered by the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino when he returned from self-exile in the United States last month.

**Sin visits Rome**

**ROME (R)** — The Roman Catholic primate of the Philippines, Cardinal Jaime Sin, arrived here Monday to attend a synod of cathedral bishops.

Philippines diplomats who met him at Rome's Fiumicino Airport said the cardinal was expected to stay in Rome for at least a month and would meet Pope John Paul II.

The Pope has repeatedly ordered priests to avoid political involvement and Cardinal Sin's visit to Rome follows a five-day trip to Manila by the Vatican's top official, Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

Asked point blank if arms sales were discussed, Mr. Weinberger said only that all would be made clear at a news briefing Monday night.

He told reporters accompanying him to Asia last week that Washington was prepared to help China to modernise its 4.2-million-strong armed forces and civilian industry.

## Weinberger-Zhang talks on defence matters reportedly go 'very well'

**PEKING (R)** — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger held more than three hours of talks in Peking Monday with Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping and said afterwards the meeting had gone "very well."

But Mr. Weinberger, speaking briefly to reporters as he left the Great Hall of the People, would not be drawn on the content of the meeting's discussions.

The talks had been expected to cover Asian security issues as well as the possibility of China buying U.S. advanced technology including weapons.

"We will not attack ourselves to any big power or any bloc of powers, nor will we ever yield to any foreign pressures," he said.

Western diplomats in Peking ruled out any attempt by Mr. Weinberger to revive what his predecessor at the Pentagon, Harold Brown, described in 1980 as the Sino-American "global strategic relationship."

But they believed that, despite China's recent attempts to adopt an even-handed foreign policy between the two superpowers, Washington and Peking still shared common or similar strategic views on several Asian security issues.

Mr. Weinberger has said the United States feels that a strong China able to protect its long border with the Soviet Union would be better to maintain stability and peace in both Asia and the world.

Mr. Weinberger was expected to spell out to Mr. Zhang and other Chinese leaders the sort of material which would now be available to China.

Though there has been no announcement, the list was believed to include computers and other high precision instruments vital for China's industrial modernisation drive.

## IRA escapees hunted in Belfast

**BELFAST (R)** — Hundreds of police and troops were searching Monday for more than 20 Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoners still at large after a mass escape from a top security jail.

A total of 38 prisoners staged the dramatic break-out Sunday from the heavily-guarded Maze prison outside Belfast, stabbing and downing their uniforms before they hijacked a food lorry bringing the prisoners' tea to the segregated cell block.

Police sealed off the area and at least 100 were recaptured, officials said.

It was the biggest break-out in Northern Ireland's history and political sources said it was a major boost for the IRA, fighting to end British rule in the province.

IRA ranks have been depleted recently by convictions based on police informers' evidence.

Officials said that in clashes at the gate a prison officer was stabbed and died shortly afterwards.

Five more guards were stabbed during the break-out.

Local people living opposite the prison said escaping prisoners rushed through the main gates fleeing in all directions and stealing cars at gunpoint.

Police put up roadblocks all around the prison and around Belfast.

The British government has ordered investigations to find out how the prisoners managed to lay their hands on guns and other weapons.

The minister responsible for the province, James Prior, Sunday night called an "immediate, rigorous and searching inquiry".

## 8 ETA suspects put on trial

**LERIDA, Spain (R)** — Nine suspected separatist guerrillas were put on trial Monday before a Spanish court martial charged with an attempted coup on an army garrison at Berga near this Catalan city, in 1980.

The prosecution is asking for jail terms of 142 years for each of the accused — eight suspected members of the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque homeland and freedom) and one alleged activist of the extreme nationalistic Catalan organisation Terra Lliure. Defence lawyers said before the trial they would question the eligibility of four of the tribunal's five justices, saying they are sworn enemies of ETA.

**Austrian woman kills bored lover**

**VIENNA (R)** — A 51-year-old Austrian woman hacked her lover to death with a pickaxe after he came home drunk and told her he was bored with their sex life, police said. Johanna Friedl told police that architect Johann Krammer, 48, had stumbled into their Vienna apartment drunk on Friday night and ordered her to pack up and leave because he wanted sexual relations with younger women.

She ran into the basement, feigned a pickaxe, hacked him to death and then confessed to the murder at a police station.

**Chinese official charged with crimes**

**PEKING (R)** — A former top Communist Party official has been arrested for torture and involvement in three deaths during the Maoist Cultural Revolution.

The China daily reported Monday the English-language newspaper gave no further details of the charges against Fan Deling, a former member of the party central committee and the National People's Congress. But it said he was also accused of supporting a group known as the second army force which planned to overthrow the government and seize power.

He ascended the throne in February 1934 after his father, King Albert, fell to his death while rock climbing. A year later his wife of nine years, Princess Astrid of Sweden, died in a car crash in which Leopold was also injured.

He was succeeded to the throne by his son, the present King Baudouin, but the so-called "royal question" of whether he actually collaborated with the Germans between 1940 and 1944 continued to raise fierce passions.

In August 1939, with Hitler's armies poised to invade, Leopold joined Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in a vain offer of mediation.

On May 10, 1940, the Germans invaded and had overrun Belgium by the end of the month. But while his ministers fled to set up a government-in-exile, Leopold chose to remain.

The palace said the ex-monarch died of heart failure after being rushed to hospital for emergency surgery.

King Leopold-Philippe-Charles-Albert-Meinrad-Hubertus-Marie-Miguel was born in Brussels on Nov. 3, 1901, and as heir to the throne took the title Duke of Brabant.

With his brother Charles as regent, Leopold remained in virtual exile until the "royal question" became a major election issue in 1949.

The country's Catholic parties, winners of the election called for his return, but the opposition socialists staged violent demonstrations against such a move.

**Bob Hope hit by eye trouble**

**LONDON (R)** — American comedian Bob Hope said Monday he was very worried about his sight and would be seeking immediate medical advice about a recurring eye complaint. "I have to see the doctors straight away because of hemorrhaging behind the right eye," he told reporters as he left London by plane for New York.

Hope, 80, was in Britain for a golf tournament carrying his name.

**Top U.S. Democrats favour Mondale**

**NEW YORK (R)** — Influential Democrats prefer former Vice President Walter Mondale to be the party's 1984 presidential nominee even though they believe Sen.

John Glenn of Ohio has a better chance of defeating President Reagan, according to a recent poll. The Newsweek magazine poll, conducted through telephone interviews between Sept. 13 and 22, surveyed 319 Democratic Party leaders and officials. Mr. Mondale was the preferred can-

didate of 44 per cent of those surveyed, 30 per cent naming former astronaut Glenn, the magazine said.

## State elections defeat for Bonn coalition

**BONN (R)** — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) have strengthened their hold on two state assemblies, defeating parties in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's year-old coalition government.

In the important state of Hesse, with four million voters, the SPD displaced Dr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) as the largest single party.

Despite a revival of Dr. Kohl's junior coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), the SPD is expected to continue to govern this time without a coalition with the Greens Party.

The radical Greens caused the Hesse election by refusing to sup-

port the SPD budget, forcing the assembly's dissolution.

They now hold the balance, with six seats, while the SPD is one seat short of the CDU-FDP's combined total. But political analysts said the Greens were unlikely to allow the centre-right parties to take power.

In Bremen, West Germany's smallest state, the sudden closure of a major shipyard the week before the elections virtually assured the Social Democrats of an increased overall majority in the assembly which they have dominated for 31 years.

The slow economic recovery in West Germany, with 2.2 million unemployed, was seen as the key

issue in both states.

In Hesse, opposition to a third nuclear power plant in the state and a controversial plan for another runway at Frankfurt's busy international airport also worked against the CDU.

In Bremen, made up of the city of Bremen and the port of Bremerhaven, the SPD voters were overwhelmingly concerned with the local shipbuilding industry.

The anti-nuclear, ecologist Greens, who won seats in the national parliament for the first time in the March general election, kept seats in both assemblies, despite widely-publicised reports of

internal disputes.

Analysts attributed the liberals' sound defeat in the Bremen election, where it lost all its 11 assembly seats, mainly to local personal factors.

The FDP suffered a series of humiliating political defeats, including the loss of all the seats in the Hesse assembly, after it left a coalition with Social Democrat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a year ago, bringing Dr. Kohl to power.

But its return to the Hesse assembly in Sunday's elections seemed to confirm its role as a traditional third force in national politics.

## Fresh arrest damages Uruguay negotiations

**MONTEVIDE (R)** — Uruguay's military government arrested a leading politician during a second national day of protest in a move politicians and diplomats could scuttle talks on a return to democracy promised for March 1985.

Eduardo Fernandez Menendez, a top leader of the Blanco Party, was being held at an unknown location under emergency security regulations, his lawyer told Reuters.

Party sources reported at least four other arrests Sunday when about 200 youths took to the streets of the capital's most affluent suburb, Carrasco, after nationwide pot-banging and blackouts to protest 10 years of military rule.

Discontent with military rule has been fuelled by 45 per cent inflation and unemployment officially assessed at 16 per cent.

The first day of protest on Aug. 25, also marked by Chilean-style pot-banging and blackouts, was held three weeks after public political activity and publication of political news were banned.

The protest Sunday followed an authorised march down Montevideo's main avenue by about 30,000 students demanding university autonomy. It was the first legal march since the 1973 military takeover.

Politicians and diplomats said the arrest seemed intended to freeze negotiations on constitutional reform which were slowly resuming after breaking down in July.

They said it apparently ref-

## Flower may cure herpes

**MANILA (R)** — A small flower growing in the Philippines may be the answer to the so far incurable sexually transmitted disease, genital herpes. Filipino researchers said Monday.

Dr. Hermes Gutierrez, a herbalist who directs the government's national research council, told Reuters the plant, plumeria acuminate, had long been used in rural areas to treat venereal diseases.

It had also been used to induce abortions, as a purgative or to facilitate menstruation.

Originally brought to the Philippines from Mexico by the Spanish, the plant produces a juice which Dr. Gutierrez said might relieve the sufferer of herpes victims.

He said its anti-herpetic qualities should be exploited because the latest treatments available could only stop the symptoms but did not cure the disease itself.

The plant also grows in India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia where it is often planted around temples and shrines, but in the Philippines it is considered unlucky and is found in cemeteries.

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## Belgium's controversial Leopold III dies at 81

**BRUSSELS (R)** — Leopold III, who was forced to abdicate as king of the Belgians amid charges that he sold his country out to the Nazis in the World War II, died Sunday, the royal palace announced Monday.

At the age of 81 brought to a close one of the most controversial chapters in Belgian history.

Leopold abdicated in 1951 after a political storm over his role during the German occupation of Belgium brought the country to the brink of civil war.

He was succeeded to the throne by his son, the present King Baudouin, but the so-called "royal question" of whether he actually collaborated with the Germans between 1940 and 1944 continued to raise fierce passions.

In August 1939, with Hitler's armies poised to invade